

BODY IN WATER HINTS MISSING GIRL WAS SLAIN

Description Nearly Tallies
with that of Pauline Sullivan,
Missing 4 Months.

DEEP GASH IN THE NECK

Officials Think She Was Murdered
and Thrown in Pool
Near Lakeland, Md.

VANISHED FROM HOME HERE

Young Woman, Before Disappearing,
Said to Have Threatened to
Take Her Life.

Discovery of the body of a stylishly dressed young woman of apparent refinement yesterday afternoon under eight inches of water in a pool near Lakeland, Prince George County, Maryland, probably will solve the mystery of the disappearance of Pauline Sullivan, 17 years old, who left the home of her sister, 1212 Euclid street northwest, last December and has not been heard of since.

The body was found lying on the bank with the legs slightly twisted and submerged in the water. It is believed she had been dead for two or three months.

There was a deep cut through the jugular vein in the left side of the neck, which could have been made only with a sharp instrument, in the opinion of county officers.

Believe Girl Was Slain.

County authorities believe the girl was murdered. It is believed the murder took place elsewhere and the body thrown into the lake. This theory is supported by the fact that the lake is near the Washington-Baltimore boulevard.

Local police are confident the woman is Miss Pauline Sullivan, the 17-year-old girl who disappeared on the morning of Sunday, December 13.

Descriptions of the two are almost identical, and the slight discrepancies are thought to be due to decomposition.

The woman whose body was found was five feet three inches tall and weighed about 130 pounds. When the pair of cloth gloves which she wore were removed, the hands were white and plump. The fine nails, according to Dr. Griffith, indicated the woman could not have been more than 25 years old, the probability being that she was considerably younger.

The body was dressed in a dark, silk-lined coat, with two military frogs. The woman wore a blue silk vest with green glass buttons, and her skirt was of green and red plaid. She wore black patent leather shoes with black tops. The shoes were buttoned.

Missing Girl's Description.

The description of Miss Sullivan as given to the police at the time of her disappearance was as follows: Five feet four inches tall, 110 pounds, fair complexion, blue eyes, golden hair, wore plaid skirt, blue jacket with cape attached, black velvet hat turned up on side with black feather, patent leather shoes with cloth tops, and a three-stone diamond ring. The girl was said to have been in ill health and very nervous.

The body was discovered about 10 o'clock in the afternoon in what is known as Lake No. 5, of the group of lakes near Lakeland, Md. The discovery was made by J. H. Falls, colored, who was walking along the bank of the lake. Terrified by the sight of the ghastly figure, the negro ran to the store of William Van Valkenburg, who later notified Deputy Sheriff Thomas H. Garrison.

The place is about 100 yards from the Baltimore and Ohio watering tower beyond College Park; about forty yards from the Baltimore and Ohio railroad tracks, and 400 yards from the Washington-Baltimore Boulevard, from which thoroughfare there is a road wide enough to allow the passage of an automobile.

Dead a Long Time.

Dr. W. Allen Griffith made a hasty examination of the body and expressed the opinion that the woman long had been dead. The skin had partly been peeled from the face, making identification difficult.

Deputy Sheriff Thomas H. Garrison summoned a jury of inquest, with J. Fred Keefe as foreman. The jury viewed the body and on Tuesday night an inquest will be held by Justice of the Peace P. H. Shipley in the Knights of Pythias Hall at Berwyn.

Geach Brothers, funeral directors, took charge of the body, removing it to their establishment at Hyattsville.

The officers are not regarding seriously the suggested theory that the woman might have been struck by a train on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. They say that the victim could not have been thrown such a distance from the track without every bone in her body having been broken.

Miss Sullivan, at the time of her disappearance, was said to have threatened to take her life.

DESCRIPTION OF DEAD

YOUNG WOMAN:

Height, 5 feet, 3 inches; weight, about 130 pounds; age, 25 or less. Wore cloth gloves, dark silk-lined coat with military frogs, blue silk vest with green glass buttons, green and red plaid skirt, and sharp-pointed, high-heeled patent leather shoes with black tops. Stylishly dressed; evidently refined.

Body found in lake in Prince George County, Md., under eight inches of water. Deep, ugly cut through jugular vein in left side of neck. Wound thought to have been made by sharp instrument. County officials believe girl was murdered and thrown into lake. Scene, near Washington Boulevard.

DESCRIPTION OF PAULINE SULLIVAN AT TIME OF DISAPPEARANCE:

Fair complexion, blue eyes, golden hair, age, 17; weight, about 110 pounds. Wore plaid skirt, blue jacket with cape attached, black velvet hat turned up on side with black feather, patent leather shoes with cloth tops, and a three-stone diamond ring.

Disappeared from home of sister, 1212 Euclid street northwest, Sunday morning, December 13, 1914. City-wide police search instituted.

Once identified she would take her life.

Her brother, Lieut. W. B. Sullivan, U. S. M. C., at time of disappearance feared suicide.

Police believe the body is that of missing girl. Descriptions almost tally. Discrepancies thought to be due to decomposition.

DEFENSE BOARD ANGERED WILSON

No Meetings Held During the
Past Year, Gardner Tells
"Reserve Army."

HE CHALLENGES INQUIRY

"Officers Started to Discuss Possible
War in Pacific and Were Ordered
Not to Meet Again."

Representative A. E. Gardner, of Massachusetts, at a dinner he gave last night to the "reserve army of the United States," made the sensational charge that President Wilson a year ago ordered that no more meetings be held of the joint army and navy board, which prepares plans for the defense of the country. Mr. Gardner said:

"I have awaited this occasion to reveal an outrage which, owing to the reticence of all concerned, has never been told. About a year ago there was, in mind of many people, serious danger of international trouble in the Pacific Ocean.

Wilson Forbade Meetings.

"At that time a joint board composed of first army officers and the highest navy officers was in existence. It met on emergency. The members of the board went before the President with a recommendation that certain precautions should immediately be taken.

"The President flushed with anger at the effrontery of these distinguished officers and peremptorily forbade the board to meet again. If this statement of mine is denied, I challenge the President to permit a public investigation."

The officers of the board are Admiral George Dewey, chairman; Gen. Hugh L. Scott, chief of staff; Gen. E. M. Weaver, chief of coast artillery; Gen. M. Macomb, Rear Admiral Charles J. Badger, Rear Admiral Bradley A. Fiske and Capt. Harry S. Knapp. Commander Edward Campbell is recorder.

Officers Heard of Incident.

Members of the board declined to comment on the statement of Mr. Gardner, but it was tacitly admitted by other officers that it was not unfounded. The officers approached said the incident had not come to their attention "officially," but they admitted they had heard of it.

So far as could be ascertained, the board has not been in session since a year ago when the United States landed troops in Vera Cruz and the board considered plans for a possible advance on Mexico City. Previously it had been meeting several times a year. The board was organized seven or eight years ago. The need of it grew out of the fact that the departments had to co-operate in questions of defense.

Mr. Gardner's guests left at midnight for New York. Those present were Charles Neuker, William Borah, Theodore Kelly, Morris Kniff, Anthony Scettino, Hugo Landerson, Morris Borkin, Isaac Sohn, and John Carmichael, all from New York and Brooklyn.

BUILDING COLLAPSES; I DEAD.

Seven-Story Steel Auto Plant Drops
Two Dying.

Toledo, Ohio, April 10.—One man was killed, two were fatally injured, and ten others seriously hurt when seven stories of steel construction work collapsed at the new plant of the Cleveland Automobile Factory here this noon. All the employees in the city were called. The injured are all in the hospital. It is feared the list of dead may reach five or six as some of those crushed were in a critical condition. The scene of the collapse is a desolation.

KAISER STRIVES TO AROUSE U. S. AGAINST WILSON

Hasty Publicity Given Germany's
Criticism of Our
Neutrality Policy.

RESENTED BY OFFICIALS

Language of Notes as Un-
diplomatic Procedure
Is Unethical.

PROPAGANDA, NOT DISCUSSION

Element of Recklessness Seen in Course
Pursued by Berlin Foreign Office
on Controversial Questions.

That the situation between the United States and Germany is rapidly becoming most interesting is the opinion here in the light of recent communications from official German sources with respect to the policy and action of the Washington government.

The latest note from Germany, chiding this government for permitting the sale of arms and munitions to the allies while not insisting on its neutral rights with regard to the allies' interference with trade with Germany, is regarded as the most serious development in this connection.

Has Made Many Charges.

Others have been the repeated charges that American manufacturers were making dum-dum and other cruel bullets for the allies; that submarines for England are being built in this country; that the United States authorities at San Juan, P. R., acted in bad faith and contrary to international law in preventing the Hamburg-American liner Odenwald from leaving that port without clearance papers and finally, a few days ago, an official statement from Berlin that upon Great Britain must rest the responsibility for the loss of all lives in the torpedoing of the British steamer Falaba by a German submarine.

Now comes the sweeping indictment of the general policy of the United States, amounting practically to a charge of insincerity against the Washington government in its dealings with the belligerents in the present war.

In all quarters here it is found impossible to group all these complaints from Germany together, and it is admitted that they have a significance which can hardly be overlooked. The most conservative opinion is that the German government has turned its peculiarly aggressive character of diplomacy to bear upon the United States government for purposes of its own.

It has been particularly noted by officials here that the German official communications seem to reach the press just about as quickly as they reach the State Department in most cases.

The readiness with which some matters of official correspondence have found their way into the newspapers has given rise to the impression that the authors of these statements and communications are expecting to achieve the results they desire more by the means of influencing the public mind in this country than by force of argument addressed to the government itself.

Not any of the charges have been substantiated. The case of the Odenwald has not been fully disposed, and the United States government has not sent to Germany any representations regarding the death of Leon C. Thrasher in the sinking of the Falaba, but it may be positively asserted that the official notes in these two matters will express the exact opposite of the German statements on those subjects. Equally positive and contradictory of the German contentions will be the reply to the latest note, in which complaint is made regarding the exportation of arms and the negotiations with England.

Course Causes Surprise.

That the German press in Germany and in this country should espouse such views is not considered unusual nor to be objected to by this government. Much surprise is felt, however, at the fact that the German government should lend itself to what is regarded more as propaganda than as the kind of dignified discussion conducted between great powers. It is not doubted that the German authorities in Berlin and elsewhere are becoming infected with a certain recklessness growing out of their participation in the desperate struggle in Europe. The only anxiety here is lest such evidences of recklessness assume a more serious aspect and endanger the present relations between the two governments.

Officially the State Department yesterday refused to discuss the latest German note for publication. Officials even refused either to confirm or deny the report that the note had been received. The fact that it probably will be made public within a few days in German quarters.

ASED U. S. TRADE IN ENGLAND.

Berlin, April 10.—The German government has made communications to the United States government, through the American Embassy, asking that the United States should make it known to the United States that the German government is not prepared to accept the American trade restrictions.

HALL CAINE HITS WILSON WAR VIEW

Noted Novelist Says People of U. S. Have Been "Chloroformed" by Neutrality Words of President—Urges Government Take Stand Against Alleged German Atrocities.

Special Cable to Washington Herald.—London, April 10.—The following remarkable letter to President Wilson was issued today by Hall Caine:

"Dear Dr. Wilson: The letter on the neutrality of the United States with which you honored me a few months ago and afterward authorized me to publish, may, perhaps, serve as my excuse for addressing you publicly on your recent speech in Maryland.

"In common with a large number of my fellow-countrymen, I have read that speech with profound regret, recognizing now as always the deep and sincere attachment to our ancient motherland of liberty which is in your blood and brain, but seeing, at the same time, how the embarrasments of your great and difficult official position have, in some degree, clouded your view of right and wrong and your sense of moral duty.

Both Sure of Justice.

"You rightly think that it would be impossible for any of the belligerents in this war to go through with the great struggles now witnessed on the battlefields of Europe without believing that he is fighting for some eternal principle of right, but you also think that the truth about this contest has not yet dawned on the world; that the ultimate tribunal of history is still waiting to pronounce judgment on what has been done and what is being done; that none of you in the neutral nations are wise enough to anticipate that judgment, and

consequently, the utmost you yourself can do as head of a responsible government of immense moral influence throughout the world is to sit silent and say as little as possible until the final verdict of time becomes known.

Views of Kaiser.

"I think first that it ought to be a matter of no perplexity whatever that these great, blind, material forces should have been let loose upon the world when moral law had been so obviously and so monstrously outraged both in practice and in theory. If the chief spokesman of modern Germany, whose words we are told are carried in every soldier's haversack, is convinced that 'war is the supreme felicity of mankind,' that for success in war 'assassination, arson and robbery may be condoned,' that Christianity is 'an embodiment of all slave virtues,' and that pity and compassion are weaknesses, and therefore, it is unwise and immoral to feed the hungry, and if such pagan views are carried into effect by deliberate murder of noncombatants and devilish deriding of drowning men, not to speak of violation of the territory of a neutral country, its homes, its sanctuaries, and even its women, then it ought to be sufficiently obvious that the dominant aim of Germany is to establish her empire on the theory of violence and not on the theory of justice and freedom.

Feel Caine Just.

"I think next, in the light of these facts, it ought to be a matter of complete indifference to you in forming your judgment of the present war that each side to the contest is sincerely convinced that it is in the right. What is it to you that the Germans have the same confidence in the same justice in the cause as we have in ours, if you believe that their conduct is to be condoned?"

CONTINUED ON PAGE FOUR.

HUNTS EVADERS OF NEUTRALITY

Inquiry Into Services Given
Belligerent Ships May Trap
High Officials.

SCANDAL MAY BE BARED

Startling Revelations Expected to Follow
Quiet Investigation Now
in Progress.

That definite and startling disclosures are coming soon in regard to services rendered belligerent warships off the United States coast, in violation of United States neutrality, is being generally predicted here.

The statement is being circulated here that officials of the United States government are involved in violations that have been occurred. It is charged there has been a laxness with respect to the neutrality regulations with the result that British warships have obtained not only small supplies, but also important information from New York and other points on the North Atlantic coast.

Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Peters is interesting himself greatly in these reports, and went to New York this week to look into them. It is asserted that a real investigation of the situation is now quickly proceeding.

It became known yesterday that Dudley Field Malone was in Washington Friday, but he did not visit the Treasury Department. It was learned that he visited Secretary of State Bryan at his residence and returned to New York directly after his interview.

Attention is called by those apparently best informed on the subject to the irregularity with which naval vessels have been engaged in neutrality patrol duty off New York and other harbors. The statement is made that the withdrawal of the extensive naval patrols instituted last summer was due to Treasury officials, who represented that the use of warships was quite unnecessary and that the vessels of the coast-guard service were quite competent to cope with the situation.

In this connection it is charged that the officials of the Treasury and the coast-guard service have been guilty of laxness, if not of actual connivance at violations of United States neutrality, in connection with the supplying of British warships.

It is known that officials of the Treasury and State departments are now becoming intensely interested in the situation, and that the work is likely to be made public within a few days in German quarters.

26 ARE LOST; 3 ALLIES' SHIPS DAY'S WAR TOLL

Belgian Relief Vessel, Bearing
Gifts from U. S., Sunk
by Mine.

PART OF CREW IS SAVED

Boat Loaded with Presents to
Sufferers by American
Children.

GERMAN SUB SINKS FRENCHMAN

Crew Is Given Ten Minutes to Quit
Vessel and Are All Saved After
Battle with Sea.

Rotterdam, April 10.—The British steamship Harpalyce, under charter to the commission for relief in Belgium, has been sunk in the North Sea either by a torpedo or a mine.

First news of the disaster was received when the Dutch steamship Elizabeth, from Rotterdam for New York, picked up twenty-two of the Harpalyce's crew seven miles northeast of Noordvinder lightship and brought them back to Rotterdam. Five other members of the crew were picked up by the Dutch ship Constance Catherine and taken to Tielve Waterweg.

Twenty-six members of the crew of fifty-three are still missing and are believed to have been drowned.

Sailed from Brooklyn.

On March 6, the Harpalyce sailed from Brooklyn for Rotterdam carrying a cargo of food amounting to 100,000 pounds of various supplies, the gift of the citizens of New York State to Belgium.

The supplies poured in from all over the State, large shipments being contributed by New York City, Albany, Poughkeepsie, Utica, Rochester and Glen Falls. The Poughkeepsie committee, assisted by girls of Vassar College, gave \$500 pounds of groceries.

Gifts From Children.

The children of the United States contributed largely to the Belgian relief committee, under whose auspices the Harpalyce sailed, and the vessel carried hundreds of letters to Princess Marie Jose of Belgium. It was announced at the time that King Albert had consented to the filing of the letters, so that they would become a matter of record in the archives of the nation.

The Harpalyce was of 385 tons, and was owned by J. & C. Harrison, of London. It is presumed that her cargo had been unloaded and that she was on her return voyage.

She was commanded by Capt. Frank Wawn, who, prior to his departure from New York, declared he was not worried about mines or submarines.

Two Other Ships Lost.

London, April 10.—A dispatch to Lloyd's states that the London and Southwestern Railway steamer Guernsey has been sunk off Cape La Hague.

The Guernsey disaster occurred at 10 o'clock last night. No details of her sinking have reached here.

Lloyd's register gives the Guernsey as a 534-ton iron, single-screw steamer, built in 1874. She was registered at Portsmouth under the British flag.

Paris, April 10.—The French sailing ship Chateaubriand, bound from London to New York with a cargo of chalk, was torpedoed and sunk in the English Channel, off Harfleur, by a German submarine on Thursday. The crew was rescued by the French admiralty today. The crew was given ten minutes to quit the ship and all were saved, arriving at Trepport today, after being tossed about in the rough sea for forty-eight hours.

Three torpedoes were fired into the Chateaubriand and she sank in three minutes with her cargo. There were twenty-four members in the crew.

The Chateaubriand was a ship of 2,500 tons, having a steel hull.

WASHINGTON WOMAN WEDDED.

Mrs. Martin Henry Morris E. G. Thelin in Baltimore.

Baltimore, Md., April 10.—Mrs. Martin Henry Morris E. G. Thelin, daughter of the late J. Morris Heistler, of Washington, was married here today to Miss Griswold Thelin. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Dr. Hugh Birchwood, in the presence of members of the two families.

The guests from Washington included Mrs. Roswell Randall Ross, Mr. Lawrence Governor Moore, Mrs. Myrtle Kennon, and Miss Maude Governor.

POPE ORDERS PRAYER.

Supplicants to Catholics in All Catholic Churches During May.

By GREGORY D. ALLEGRE.

"Hill 909" Falls; Way to Hungary Open to Russia

Advanced Columns Within Four Miles of
Valley of Huns at Several Points.
Great Battle Line Moves Forward.

DEFENDERS LOSE LAST STAND

Most Important Capture Since Enforced Evacuation of
Permyl, According to War Experts—With Teu-
tons in Control Czar's Armies Were Held
Impotent in Peaks.

Special Cable to The Washington Herald.

London, April 10.—After suffering a temporary check, which threatened seriously to menace their invasion of the plains of Hungary, the Russians today captured "Hill 909," near Wolianichova, the sole remaining obstacle in their path.

With this stronghold, on which the Teuton allies had depended, so strongly crumbled down the Germans and Austrians have lost their last foothold on the main chain of the Carpathians along the seventy-three-mile front, between Reshetovo and Volosate.

"Hill 909," a lonely height, strongly fortified, lies half way between the Ursok and the Beskid passes of the Carpathians. It effectively prevented the straightening of the Russian line, and was essential to their further progress down the far slopes and on to Budapest. It is the most important capture since the enforced evacuation of Permyl.

With the Teutons holding it, the apex of a wedge was thrust into the center of the Russian line and the Czar's forces were held impotent. With the Russians in possession, the road is open for the march to Budapest.

Tells of Fight in Snow.

The official statement from Russian headquarters conveying the news of this striking victory which means so much to the allies' plans both in the east and in the west, also tells of the heroic efforts of the Russian troops to force the Uspok Valley passes by marches through snow more than seven feet deep. Already advanced columns have penetrated to within four miles of the valley at several points.

6,000,000 in Battle.

Without definite figures upon which to base the assertion, military observers in England believe that more than 6,000,000 men are now fighting over a battle front in the Carpathians.

The Austrians and the Germans combined have thirty full army corps or 1,300,000 men in the field, while the Russians, it is believed have more than that. Today an unofficial report comes from Petrograd that the Austrians have almost completely destroyed Casanowitz. It is reported that a fire started in the German military hospital and twenty of the wounded perished.

There is little or no activity in North Poland. Petrograd reports that the Cosacka reconnoitering on the right bank of the Vistula brought down a German aeroplane, capturing its pilot and the observer. There is sporadic firing in Pilsna, Rakwa region. A dispatch from Bucharest says that two armored Austrian trains attacked the Russian position at Bolan, two miles from the Rumanian frontier yesterday. The Russian artillery destroyed one of the trains and severely damaged the other. The casualties were high.

SIX BROTHERS SLASH
WHILE CROWD WATCHES

Two Dead and Two Dying in Tri-
angular Duel—Ball Game
the Cause.

La Tart, W. Va., April 10.—Two men are dead today, two are dying, and two are seriously wounded as the result of a triple duel fought between six brothers of two different families with knives and revolvers.

The duels were watched by several hundred persons, who, for fear of their lives, dared not stop the duellists. The feud responsible for the outbreak started several months ago over a baseball game.

The dead are Uron Spaworth, 33, and Earl Shirley, 31. John Spaworth and Jackson Shirley are dying, and Tom Spaworth and Harry Shirley are seriously, perhaps fatally, wounded.

HUERTA MAY VISIT CAPITAL.

Mexican Consul Expects Departure
President to Come Here.

Albino L. Godoy, Mexican consul in Washington, and friend of Gen. Victoriano Huerta, declared yesterday that Huerta probably would come to Washington before he returned to his country.

Mr. Godoy said the visit would be to show that Gen. Huerta "bears no resentment toward the Wilson administration, and much less toward the American people, whom he admires very much."

He believes the former Mexican leader came to this country chiefly to show his willingness to help in any way in enlightening our nation and to show to the world that he appreciates the United States and does not intend to interfere in Mexican affairs.

TOOTH IN LING, SUED.

Woman Sues \$25,000 from
Dentist for Injury.

New York, April 10.—A woman's tooth in her right hand gave her what physicians say should have been permanent and serious trouble when she visited Dr. J. H. P. Smith, a dentist in New York City.

The woman, who is now in the hospital, says she was told that the tooth was not in her hand, but in her mouth.

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